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Windsor, September 12.

THE humble Address of the Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury for the County of *Middlesex*, assembled at the General Sessions of the Peace at *Hick's Hall* on the 5th of this Instant *September*, Congratulating her Majesty on the late Glorious Victory at *Blaregnies*, was presented to her Majesty by *Whitlocke Bulstrode*, Esq; being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, *&c.*

Which Address her Majesty received very graciously.

Venice, September 6. N. S. Letters from Messina in Sicily advise, that twenty four Spanish Soldiers were put to Death in that City, for endeavouring to deliver up the Castle to King Charles, and several others concerned in the same Design were sent to Palermo to be executed there. Advices from Naples give us an Account, that great Preparations are making in that Kingdom for an Expedition on Sicily. It is reported that his Catholick Majesty will constitute the Duke of Monteleone Viceroy of that Island, if this Enterprize meet with the expected Success. The last Advices from Rome inform us, that Cardinal Ottoboni had accepted the Office of Protector of the Crown of France, and received his Breviat for that end, he continuing in his former Post of Vice-Chancellor, without regard to the Protestations which the Marquis de Prié hath made against placing those important Trusts in the same Person. The Marquis declares against this, both in the Name of the Emperor, and his Catholick Majesty. The Cardinal doth openly support the French, and holds frequent Conferences with such as professedly adhere to the Interests of the King of France, and the Duke of Anjou. The Envoy of Portugal presented a Memorial to the Pope in favour of the Jesuits in China, and has appeared for them with great Zeal and Warmth; but notwithstanding all that has been attempted in their Favour, their late Appeal was rejected, and the Sentence against them finally confirmed.

Brussels, September 21. N. S. Lieutenant-General Cadogan, accompanied by Monsieur Vegelin, one of the Deputies of the States, is come hither, to hasten forward the Artillery and Ammunition which is to be employed in the Siege of Mons. That which came from Holland is landed, and the Waggons are already laden with the Ammunition. The other Boats from Tournay arrived this Day by the way of Ghent, and there is so much Diligence used in unshipping the Cannon, and lading the Ammunition, that one half of the Convoy will set forward for Mons on the 24th Instant, and the other half a Day or two after. The whole will consist of two thousand Waggons, and eighty Pieces of Cannon, besides Mortars. Letters from the Camp of Yesterday, say, that the Confederate Army extended with the Right at St. Guillain, and the Left to Villers-Messernick; the Duke of Marlborough having his head Quarters at Havre. The Prince of Nassau is to command the Siege. There are certain Advices that Count Bergeick is still in Mons; and the Report of his having retired with the Elector of Bavaria proves groundless. The Enemy remain Encamped between Valenciennes and Quesnoy, where the Marshal Villars reviewed the Army on the 13th, his Wound being such as to permit him to ride in a Chaise. He is reinforced with twenty four Battalions drawn out of the Frontier Garrisons. The Enemies loss of the killed and wounded is computed to amount to eighteen thousand Men. Though both Loss of the Allies be very considerable, by reason of the Enemies Retrenchments and advantageous Situation, it is not so great as that of the French. Thirty fresh Battalions which were in Garrison are ordered to join the Army before Mons, and those Regiments which suffered most in the late Battel are to march into Quarters. Advices of the 18th. from Valenciennes, say, that Letters from Spain bring an Account, that Count Staremberg had passed the Segra without any Opposition, the Marshal de Bezons having refused to come to an Engagement as Count Aiguilar designed, upon which Dispute the Duke of Anjou is said to have left Madrid, in order to come to the Army.

Hague, September 20. N. S. We have not yet received an exact Account of the late Battel and Victory over the Enemy; but all Advices agree, that the French Foot have suffered so very much, that few of their Battalions do now consist of so great a number as two hundred Men; and some are reduced to one hundred, the French lost twenty thousand in that Action, and six thousand wounded Men are brought into Valenciennes, besides such as are allowed to lye in the Houses near Bavay, in the Field of Battel, who are taken care of as Prisoners of War; amongst this latter number are four hundred Officers. Marshal Villars has commanded in chief the Army of the Enemy since the Marshal Villars was wounded; but it is said the Duke of Vendome is suddenly expected in the Camp, to take upon him that Charge. The Army of the Allies is still encamped at Havre, and the necessary Dispositions are made for attacking the Town of Mons. Major-General Cadogan and some General Officers of the States have lately been at Brussels, to give Directions for the March of the Artillery, and all other Warlike Necessaries for the Siege. The States have given the Disposal of all the Commissions, which became vacant at the Battel, to General Tilly, recommending to him a Care of providing for Officers in the respective Regiments where they have served, and that he would not break through that Rule, without first informing the States with his Reasons. The Prince of Nassau has written an Account of the Action to the States, but they have not yet ordered his Letter to be printed. But Particulars of that great Affair, as far as they relate to the Troops of their High-Mightinesses, are published, and are in Substance, That the Dutch Troops being joined by Count Lottum, with eighteen Battalions from Tournay, and being posted on the Left of the Forces of the States, the Battel began at eight in the Morning near a Village called Aulnoit; the Retrenchments in the Front of the Enemy were surrounded by a small Hamlet called Malplaquet. The Attack was made with the greatest Vigour and Resolution; and the Troops of the States redoubled their Vigour in proportion to the Resistance of the Enemy, which was very obstinate: But the Foot being frequently repulsed by the French, and great Numbers slain without making any considerable Impression on the Enemy, began to abate the Fury of their Attack, thro' Weariness and the Slaughter that was made amongst them; but the Prince Hereditary, followed by Count de Hompesch, and several other General Officers, caused the Prussian and Hanoverian Horse to open to the Right and Left,